Aula 2

PHRASAL VERBS

META

Apresentar algumas Phrasal Verbs

OBJETIVOS

Ao final da aula o(a) aluno(a) deve ser capaz de:
possuir conhecimento de algumas Phrasal Verbs com UP,
saber seus significados, e saber usá-las adequadamente.

PRERREQUISITOS

Ter conhecimento das *Phrasal Verbs* apresentadas na disciplina de Compreensão e Expressão Oral em Língua Inglesa I.

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INTRODUÇÃO

Nesta aula daremos continuidade ao assunto sobre Phrasal Verbs iniciado na disciplina de Compreensão e Expressão Oral em Língua Inglesa I. Anteriormente estudamos alguns casos da partícula ON e agora estudaremos a partícula UP.

Relembrando, um Phrasal Verb é uma combinação de um verbo e uma partícula, podendo essa partícula ser uma preposição ou um advérbio. A partícula poderá mudar o significado do verbo ou acrescentar a ele um outro significado. (Harrison,2008)

Vamos lá!!

PHRASAL VERBS



(Fonte: http://www.easypacelearning.com).

The basic meaning for UP is an upward movement, however there are many other meanings of UP, like INCREASING AND IMPROVING, PREPARING, APPROACHING, COMPLETING AND ENDING, HAPPENING AND CREATING, DISRUPTING AND DAMAGING, COLLECTING AND BEING TOGETHER and onther meanings. Here we will be working on a few of them like INCREASING AND IMPROVING, APPROACHING, COMPLETING AND ENDING.

Under each of the headings you will see a list of the Phrasal Verbs which you are going to practice

INCREASING AND IMPROVING		COMPLETING AND ENDING		APPROACHING
Back up Bring up Brush up Build up Cheer up Do up Drees up Go up	Grow up Pick up Push up Save up Speak up (two meanings) Speed up Stir up Turn up	Check up Clear up (two meanings) Cover up Do up Drink up End up Follow up	Give up Pull up Sum up Tidy up Use up Weigh up Wind up	Catch up Come up against Face up to Keep up Live up to Drive up Walk up

HAPPENING AND CREATING	PREPARING	DISRUPTING AND DAMAGING	OTHER MEANINGS
Bring up Come up Come up with Make up Pick up (two meanings) Think up Turn up	Draw up Fix up Set up Soften up Warm up	Blow up Break up Hold up Mess up Mix up Slip up	Look up Make up for Put up with Take up Turn up

Look at some examples:

UPWARD MOVEMENT:

Suzan **put up** her hand to ask the teacher a question.
I'm glad you **brought up** that point. It's very important.
I'm not tall enough to reach. Can you **put up** this poster for me?

INCREASING AND IMPROVING:

Children **build up** resistance to germs as they grow older.
Bad housing and poverty **speed up** the breakdown of Family life.
Why are you so miserable? **Cheer up!** Things can't be that bad!
They are **saving up** Money for a Holiday.
Turn up the radio – I can't hear what you're saying.

COMPLETING AND ENDING:



(Fonte: https://rrenatto.files.wordpress.com).

Inspector Standish was trying to **clear up** a tiresome problem.

Drink up. Here comes another bottle of wine.

Why don't you **give up** smoking? I gave up last year.

He **used up** his travellers cheques to pay for the car.

APPROACHING

She stood still, allowing him to **catch her up**.

The first time I dis this I **came up against** an unforseen problem.

Penny tended to work with through her lunch hour in na effort to **keep up with** her work.

A man in a mask **drove up** to the bank.

Run up against means almost the same as come up against.

HAPPENING AND CREATING

I may **pick up** a couple of useful ideas for my book.

Protein turns up in almost everything.

My little brother **came up** with a great idea.

PREPARING

The committee **drew up** a five-point to revive the economy.

Have you done anything about **fixing up** a meeting place?

The first thing to do in a crisis is to **set up** a committee.

Formulate is a formal word for draw up.

Arrange is a more formal word for fix up; line up means almost the same.

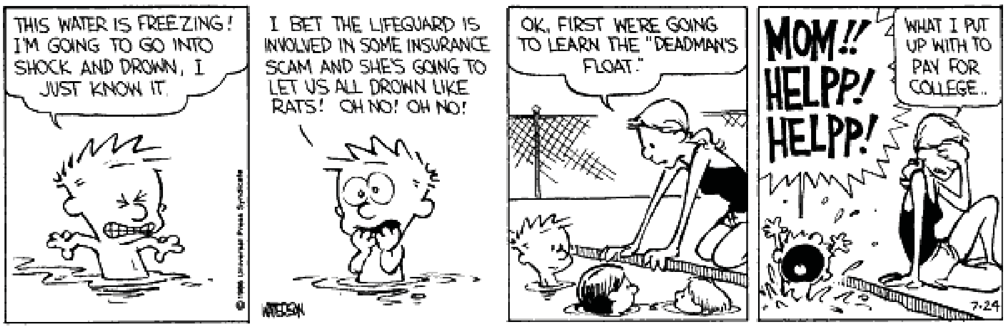
DISRUPTING AND DAMAGING

Mary **broke up** with her boyfriend. He's feeling down.

I have somehow **mixed up** two events.

My niece was hosted in our house this weekend and **<u>messed up</u>** the bedroom.

OTHER MEANINGS



(Fonte:http://blog.cellep.com).

You should **<u>look up</u>** the dictionary the meaning of 'comitment'.
She decided **<u>to take up</u>** medicine as a career.
If it's a boring game the crowds won't **<u>turn up</u>** next time.
Show up means almost the same as turn up.

ATIVIDADE

EXERCISE 1.

Let's put into practice some Phrasal Verbs with UP. Choose only one answer.

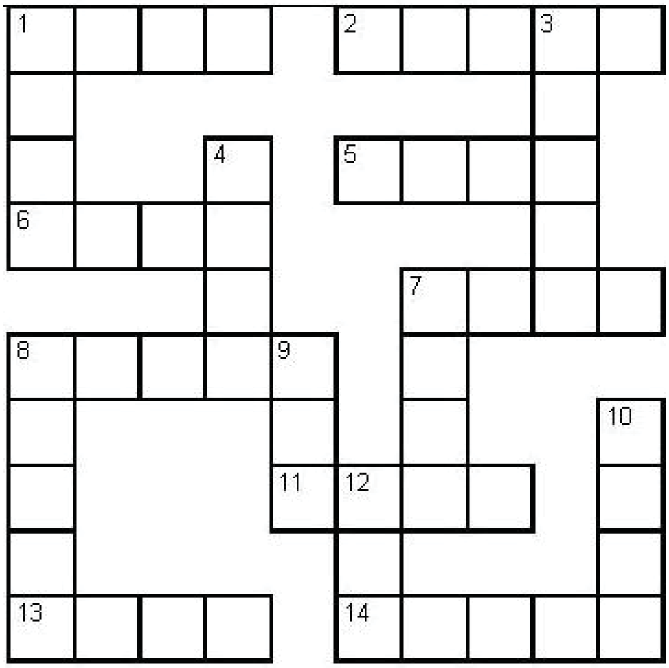
1. To go faster and faster is the same as to ___ up.
a. shoot
b. call
c. speed
2. If a problem suddenly happens, it is the same as a problem has just ___ up.
a. lit
b. beat
c. cropped
3. To divide into groups is the same as to ___ up.
a. screw
b. split
c. beat
4. To admit you have done something wrong is the same as to ___ up.
a. own
b. dig
c. lighten

5. To fasten your coat is the same as to ___ up your coat.
a. sum
b. tighten
c. do
6. To make or create trouble is the same as to ___ up trouble.
a. try
b. stir
c. liven
7. To try to find some information or thing from the past is the same as to ___ up something.
a. try
b. hold
c. dig
8. To redo your lipstick and tidy up your hair and appearance is the same as to ___ up.
a. pull
b. freshen
c. kick
9.To make something louder is the same as to ___ up the volume.
a. turn
b. polish
c. call
10. If you hit, punch or kick someone, it's the same as to ___ up someone.
a. pull
b. bottle
c. beat
11. To finish your drink quickly because you are leaving is the same as to ___ up.
a. keep
b. kick
c. drink
12. If you form a queue to get something, it is the same as to ___ up.
a. line
b. hold
c. call
13. To not share your feeling with anyone is the same as to ___ up your feelings.
a. bottle
b. sum
c. pile

14. To not be able to speak or move because of fright or worry is the same as to ___ up.
a. keep
b. freeze
c. hang
15. To appear univited is the same as to ___ up.
a. draw
b. hold
c. turn

Fonte: http://a4esl.org/q/h/vm/pvup2.html

EXERCISE 2:
PHRASAL VERBS WITH UP



Across →
1. Did you _____ up for the course yet?
2. I really have to ______ up on my sleep.
5. If it continues to be too difficult, he might _____ up.
6. We've been rehearsing for 6 hours. Let's _____ it up.
7. We had to _____ up to get tickets.
8. It's difficult for a single mother to ______ up three children.
11. Why don't you _____ up painting or tennis?
13. ______ up the good work.
14. I was so sick I felt like I was going to _____ up.
Down ↓
1. If you ____ up late again, I won't wait for you.
3. This room is a mess! ______ it up.

4. I wonder when the new restaurant will ____ up.
7. If you don't know what it means, _____ it up in the dictionary
8. She decided to ______ up with her boyfriend.
9. I ___ up at six every morning.
10. When I ____ up, I want to be a scientist.
12. If the children _____ up, put them to bed earlier.

Fonte: www.bogglesworldesl.com

EXERCISE 3:

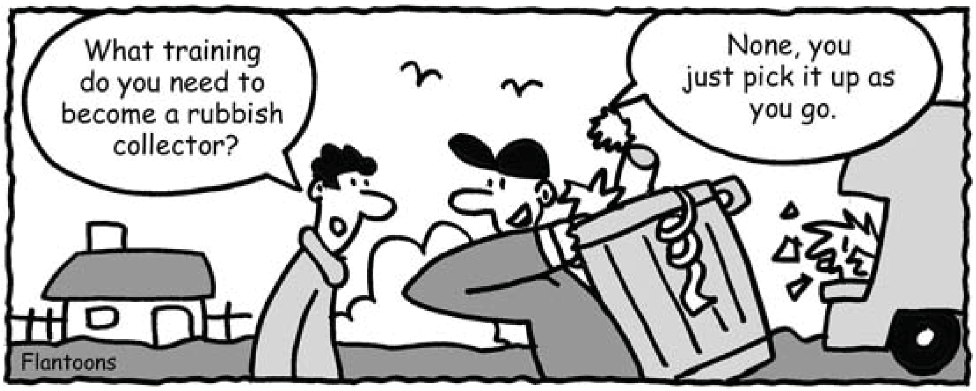
Answer the following questions:

1. What time do you usually **get up?** Do you wish you could **get up** earlier or later?
2. How do you **pick out** the clothes you are going to buy? How about the clothes you are going to wear for the day?
3. When do you usually **wake up?** When would you prefer to wake up?
4. Have you ever been **picked up** by a crazy taxi driver?
5. Can you **set up** a computer?
6. When was the last time you had to dress up for a party?
7. The last time you made up na excuse in order not to go somewhere.
8. Talk about somebody you look up to.

OBS: The answers from the questions above must be recorded.

EXERCISE 4:

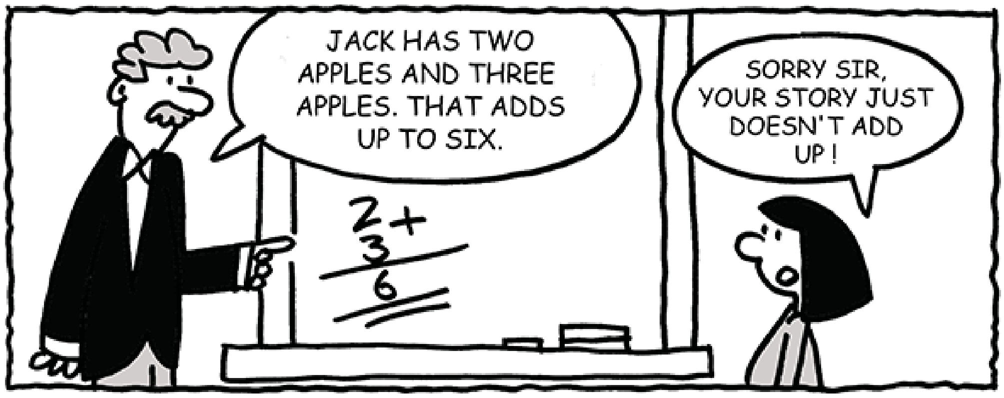
Based on the cartoons below guess the phrasal verbs meaning in each dialogue. What are they talking about? What's the main idea of each context?



(Fonte: http://www.ecenglish.com).



Fonte:http://www.ecenglish.com/learnenglish//userfiles/image/cartoondec.jpg



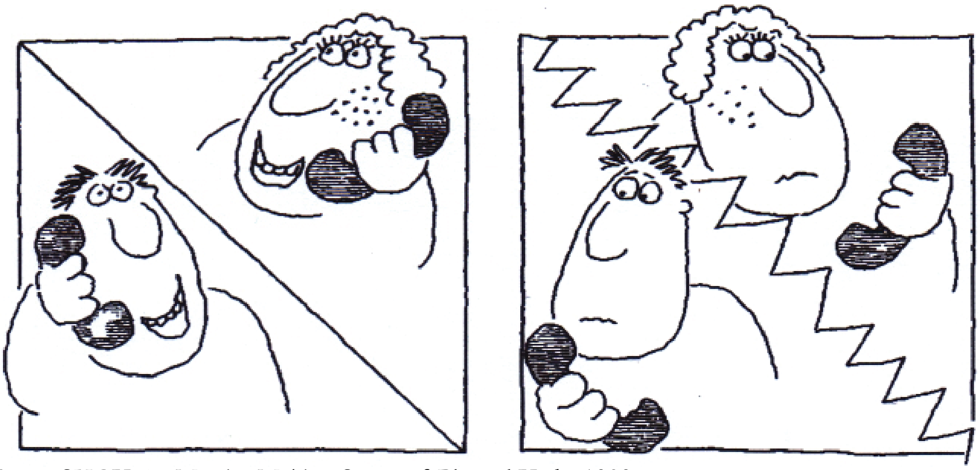
(Fonte: http://www.adirferreira.com.br).

OBS: The answers from the exercice above must be recorded.

EXERCISE 5:

Based on the example below answer the questions:

EXAMPLE: CUT OFF



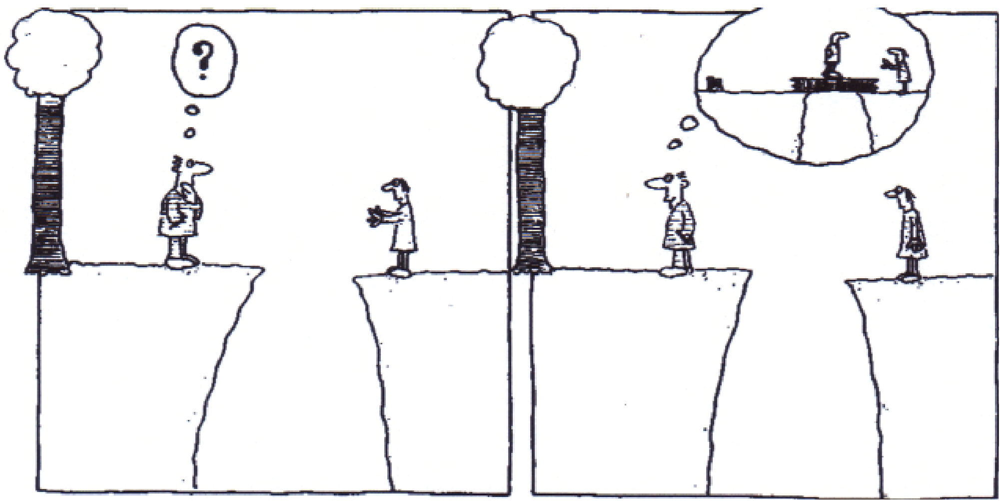
Fonte: SHOVEL, Martin. Making Sense of Phrasal Verbs.1989.

Questions:

1. Are they still talking?
2. Why not?

3. Make a sentence describing why they can’t continue their conversation.
4. Think of another way of saying CUT OFF.
Answers:
1. No
2. The line was interrupted.
3. Paul was talking to Anna on the telephone. Suddenly they couldn't hear each other. Paul phoned Anna again immediately. 'What happened?' Anna asked him. 'We were cut off,' replied Paul.
4. The operator cut them off. The operator cut off their call. They were cut off. (passive)

EXERCISE 5.1:

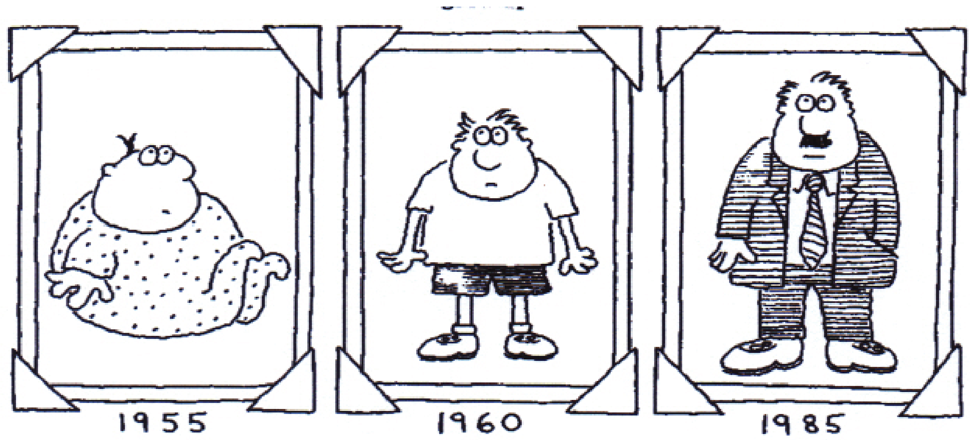


Fonte: SHOVEL,Martin. Making Sense of Phrasal Verbs.1989.

Questions:
1. Can the man and the woman be together?
2. What’s the problem?
3. Does the man know how to solve the problem? What is his idea?
4. Make a sentence describing how the man found a solution to the problem.
5. Think of another way of saying COME UP WITH.

Answers:

EXERCISE 5.2



Fonte: SHOVEL,Martin. Making Sense of Phrasal Verbs.1989.

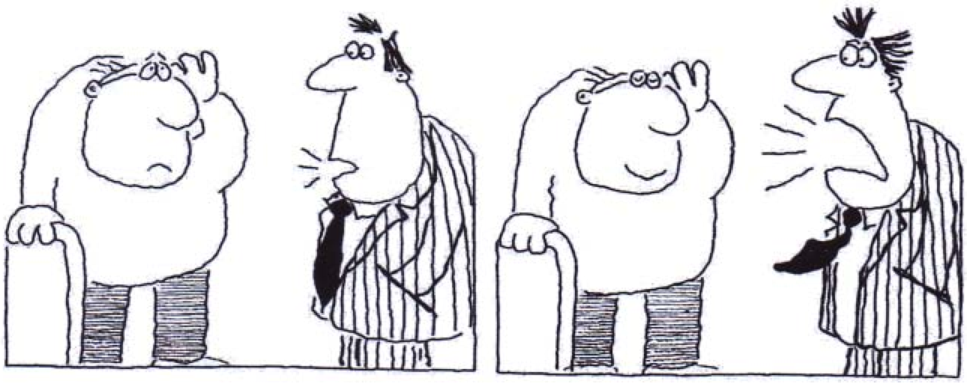
Questions:

1. What can you see in the Picture?
2. How old is he in Picture two?
3. Is he still a baby in Picture three?
4. Make a sentence describing what is happening to him in the three pictures between 1955 and 1985.
5. Think of another way saying GROW UP.

Answers:

OBS: The answers from the exercice above must be recorded.

EXERCISE 5.3



Fonte: SHOVEL,Martin. Making Sense of Phrasal Verbs,1989.

Questions:

1. Describe the 2 people.
2. What's the old man doing? Can the old man hear him?
3. Is the young man talking more quietly now? Why not?
4. Can the old man hear him now?
5. Make a sentence describing why the old man can hear the young man now.
6. Think of another way of saying **SPEAK UP.**

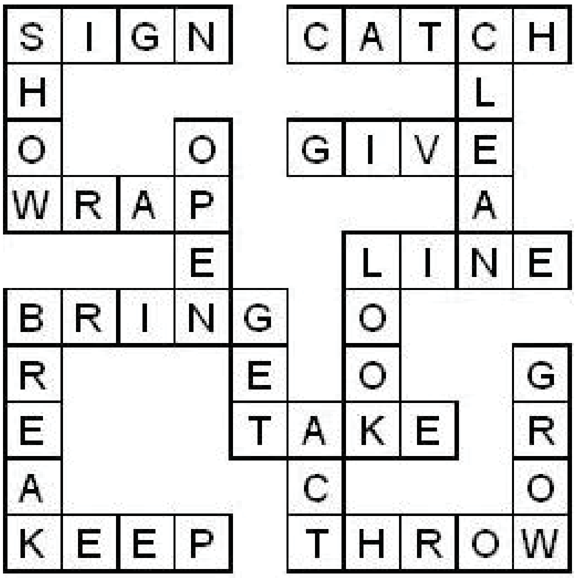
Answer:

ATIVIDADE

EXERCISE 1 - ANSWER KEY:

1.C 2. C 3.B 4.A 5.C 6.B 7.C 8.B 9.A 10.C 11.C 12.A. 13.A 14.A 15.C

EXERCISE 2 - ANSWER KEY



CONCLUSÃO:

Finalizando nossa segunda aula com o estudo das *Phrasal Verbs with UP*, percebemos os variados significados que são acrescidos com o acompanhamento da preposição UP com um verbo diferente. Fiquem atentos a estas variações que darão um sentido diferente a cada frase. Caso não estejam cientes do seu significado, podem dar uma interpretação diferente a frase e mudar o contexto.

Fiquem atentos!

RESUMO:

Ter o conhecimento de *Phrasal Verbs*, enriquece a produção da Língua Inglesa no uso das quatro habilidades, assim como a propriedade na comunicação da língua. *Os Phrasal Verbs* são muito utilizados na conversação e saber o significado e quando utilizá-los é muito importante.

Nesta unidade e na disciplina de Compreensão e Expressão Oral 1 vocês vivenciaram algumas Phrasal Verbs, contudo para um progresso na

Língua Inglesa é preciso que a pesquisa continue. O referencial bibliográfico contém algumas produções que servem de base para pesquisa.

É muito importante continuar este estudo. Vamos lá!

AUTO-AVALIAÇÃO

1. Já conhecia algumas *Phrasal Verbs* em inglês? Quantas e quais?
2. Sou capaz de aplicar as *Phrasal Verbs* corretamente?
3. Estou fazendo as atividades aqui propostas?

PRÓXIMA AULA

Para a próxima aula estudaremos Describing People: Appearance and Personality

REFERÊNCIAS

FLOWER, John. **Phrasal Verb Organiser**. LTP Language,1993.

GOODALE, Malcolm. **Phrasal Verbs: Collins Cobuild**,1995.

HARRISON, Jeremy. **Phrasal Verbs: Explicações Gramaticais em Português e Exercícios em Inglês.** São Paulo: Special Book Services Livraria, 2008. Font Line English Grammar Series.

SHAVEL, Martin. **Making Sense of Phrasal Verbs**, 1989.